

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**  
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES



SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Independence National Historical Park

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

313 Walnut Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

Philadelphia

VICINITY OF

STATE

PA

CODE

19106

COUNTY

CODE

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

☒ DISTRICT

☐ BUILDING(S)

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ SITE

☐ OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

☐ PUBLIC

☐ PRIVATE

☒ BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

☐ IN PROCESS

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

☐ OCCUPIED

☒ UNOCCUPIED

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

☒ YES: RESTRICTED

☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED

☐ NO

**PRESENT USE**

☐ AGRICULTURE

☒ COMMERCIAL

☒ EDUCATIONAL

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☒ GOVERNMENT

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ MILITARY

☒ MUSEUM

☒ PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ OTHER

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (If applicable)  
MID-ATLANTIC REGION

STREET & NUMBER

143 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CITY, TOWN

PHILA., PA 19106

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Philadelphia City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Broad and Market Streets

CITY, TOWN

Philadelphia, PA 19107

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☒ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☒ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # PA-1430
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Social History

Law

### Period of Significance

1774-1860

### Significant Dates

1776, 1787, 1793, 1844, 1850, 1860

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Frederick Douglass

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

#### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### Description:

In June 1948, with passage of Public Law 795, Independence National Historical Park was established to preserve certain historic resources "of outstanding national significance associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States." The Park's 39.53 acres of urban property lie in Philadelphia, the fourth largest city in the country. All but .73 acres of the park lie in downtown Philadelphia, within or near the Society Hill and Old City Historic Districts (National Register entries as of June 23, 1971, and May 5, 1972, respectively). As defined by the establishing legislation, eleven land parcels, mostly contiguous, define this downtown Park property:

1. Independence Square, 4.63 acres. The block bounded by Chestnut and Walnut, Fifth and Sixth Streets.
2. Area A, 12.43 acres. The three-block tract bounded by Fifth and Second, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, excluding the U.S. Customs Building property at Second and Chestnut.
3. Area B, 2.27 acres. The irregular-shaped tract of 1.62 acres bordering both sides of Locust Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and running east from Locust to Walnut Street in mid-block, containing Park residence in restored eighteenth century townhouses and landscaped open space. Also, the .65 acres in a roughly rectangular plot at Fifth and Manning Streets on which the maintenance facility is located.
4. Area C, .84 acres. The roughly rectangular property in the center of the block bounded by Market and Chestnut, Third and Fourth Streets, known as Franklin Court.
5. Area D, .14 acres. The rectangular lot at the Southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets where stands the reconstructed Graff House.
6. Area F, 1.68 acres. The L-shaped tract in the center of the block bounded by Front and Second, Walnut and Chestnut Streets which contains Welcome Park, the parking garage and the Bond House. This block, Area F,

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is part of Old City Historic District (May 5, 1972). Besides the park property, the block contains privately-owned nineteenth and twentieth century buildings and parking lots in use for commercial purposes.

7. Independence Mall, 15.54 acres. The three landscaped blocks north of Independence Hall, between Chestnut and Race Streets and Fifth and Sixth Streets.
8. Mikveh Israel Cemetery, .19 acres. The rectangular plot at the northeast corner of Spruce and Darien Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. As of June 24, 1971, the cemetery has been listed on the National Register.

9., 10., 11. Rectangular, landscaped lots adjoining St. George's Methodist, .10 acres; St. Joseph's Church, .30 acres; and Christ Church, .58 acres, at Fourth and New, Fourth and Walnut, and Second and Market Streets, respectively.

The one remaining Park parcel, the .73-acre Deshler-Morris and Brighthurst House complex, is located in the Philadelphia suburb of Germantown six miles to the northwest, and within the Germantown Avenue Historic District, a National Historic Landmark since June 23, 1965.

While under the administrative control of the National Park Service, the Park property includes land owned by the City, the State, and private organizations. Cooperative agreements between the Department of the Interior and the non-federal landowners govern the use of these properties within the Park boundaries and assure their continued preservation. Similar agreements protect the three churches adjoining the Park boundaries (St. George's, St. Joseph's, and Christ Church.).

When established the Park stood in a congested, heavily depressed neighborhood. Since 1950 the National Park Service has completed numerous demolitions, restorations, and reconstructions within the Park's authorized boundaries, based on extensive historical research, as well as architectural and archeological investigations. These physical changes not only stimulated one of the country's

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first and most effective urban renewals, they provided a protection against the very real danger of fire for the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century historic structures and sites featured within the Park. The Park's numerous open spaces thus created, however, do not represent Philadelphia's urban scene in the Revolutionary and early national period, when buildings were crowded together along narrow streets and alleys.

Most of the Park's historic structures are red brick Georgian or Federal-period buildings typical in Philadelphia during the late eighteenth century. The First and Second Banks (designated National Historic Landmarks in April 1987) and the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange stand out as exceptions with their massive classical designs in marble which underscore the significance of these financial institutions in the early history of the nation and the city. Two other exceptions, the Deshler-Morris and Brighthurst houses in Germantown, are constructed in Wissahickon schist, the typical building material of their community in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Except for the Bond House, all the Park's historic structures have received, at the minimum, exterior restoration to the period of significance (1774-1800). The Park buildings are all maintained in good to excellent condition.

Landscaping of the numerous sites of former nineteenth and twentieth century buildings and parking lots has created lawns, gardens, walkways, alleyways, and outdoor museums within the Park. Wherever possible, through historical research, significant eighteenth century building sites have been marked on the ground with low brick walls to indicate the general foundation parameters, and with ivy within the walls to represent the building itself. All vegetation selected for the several open spaces represents plant material in use during the eighteenth century. The restoration of brick sidewalks, cobblestone streets and alleys and period street lamps, watch boxes, and water pumps has been completed according to findings in historical research.

The Park maintains a sizeable and significant museum collection, more than 22,000 artifacts, 2,000 architectural elements, and 500,000 archeological artifacts, all associated with the Park history. A portrait gallery of early American leaders by period artists such as Charles Willson Peale, James Sharples,

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Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, and Robert Edge Pine, makes up a large part of the collection. The Philip Syng inkstand used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the Rising Sun Chair in which General George Washington presided over the 1787 Federal Convention, and the invaluable Liberty Bell are among the most illustrious artifacts in the collection. Three major storage areas, fifty-four period rooms, and seventy exhibit areas in seventeen Park buildings house the collection.

The Park developed its archeological and architectural study collection from physical investigations of its historic structures and sites. In 1979-80 an archeological base map of the Park sites was completed. The architectural investigation of Independence Hall and the archeological excavations in Independence Square, around the Bishop White House, and on the sites of Franklin's House and New Hall, were among the most important projects. For the most part, however, the Park's excavations uncovered few traces of eighteenth century features because these archeological remains had been destroyed during the construction of nineteenth and twentieth century buildings. The archeological collection, however, has few equals as a source of study for eighteenth and nineteenth century American urban material culture.

Four themes define the Park's historic resources:

1. The Founding and Growth of the United States.
2. Philadelphia the Capital City, 1774-1800.
3. Benjamin Franklin.
4. Architectural Significance.

All the structures, sites, and objects described below either contribute in some positive way to the historic themes represented here, or they do not contribute, but are not intrusive to the historic character of the Park.

I. Founding and Growth of the United States, 1774-1800.

The historic structures, objects, sites and places, and the non-historic reconstructions that make up this theme all

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have links to the political establishment, growth, and stabilization of the nation. The theme also includes all structures associated with those individuals who served the early national government.

## A. Historic Structures, Objects, and Sites

## 1. Independence Square

Independence Square, the landscaped grounds behind Independence Hall, was known as State House Garden or State House Yard from the mid-eighteenth century, when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the land for its new State House, until the 1820s when the building and the ground on which it stood gradually assumed the name Independence Hall and Independence Square. The four acres of flagstone walkways, lawns, and trees now in the Square represent landscaping designs of 1875-76 and 1915-1916. No attempt has been made by the National Park Service to restore Independence Square to its eighteenth century appearance.

Integral to the Square's interpretation, however, is its 250-year stated use as an open space. On February 20, 1736, the Pennsylvania Assembly provided that the land lying to the south of the State House "be enclosed and remain a public open green and walks forever." At that date only part of the block to Walnut Street had been purchased by the Commonwealth, but by 1769 the balance had been added to complete the Square.

Landscaping for the open green did not get under way until after the Revolution, but by 1770 a seven-foot wall had been built around the square with a tall pedimented gateway with wooden doors and fanlight midway on the Walnut Street side. Around 1784 Samuel Vaughan, a distinguished member of the American Philosophical Society and an active leader in planning for its new building on the northeast corner of the Square, was also supervising the Square's first major landscaping. Serpentine walks and a wide central gravel path were laid from the State House to the Walnut Street gate, and in the spring of 1785

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an assortment of 100 elm trees donated by Col. George Morgan of Princeton were planted, along with other trees and shrubs. In the following two springs Vaughan saw to the planting of more than sixty additional trees in the Square. Although the trees were small, they impressed one visitor as "judiciously arranged," and the variety of their patterns assured that no two parts of the grounds looked alike.

In 1811-12, when the State House wing buildings were removed to build modern office buildings, the yard's high brick walls were torn down and replaced with a three-foot wall to improve air circulation. Marble coping and an iron railing of plain palisades surmounted the wall.

The 1875-76 landscaping again altered the walls by lowering them and piercing them in several places with steps, the broadest of which stood at the Fifth and Sixth Street corners on Walnut Street. At the same time wide flagstone walks were laid across the Square in almost every direction, creating a wheel pattern only slightly modified in the major renovations of 1915-1916 which the Square now reflects. The 1915-16 alterations reduced the number of entrances to the Square from eleven to its current seven two on Fifth and two on Sixth Street, one at each south corner of the block, and one midway on Walnut Street. The City also removed the wall surrounding the yard and replaced it with the existing low brick wall and coping; cobblestoned the driveway entrance directly south of Congress Hall; opened the northern section of the wheel landscaping by removing two path spokes; and replaced the circular path pattern around the John Barry Statue in the center of the Square with a cross pattern.

## 2. Independence Hall

Independence Hall (World Heritage Register, October 24 1979), a two-story brick Georgian building, 105 feet by 45 feet, with a central belltower and steeple which rises 167 feet 8 inches on its south facade, is located on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Since its construction as the colonial State House between 1732 and 1753, the structure's exterior, with the exception

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of its steeple and wing and arcade buildings, has remained predominantly intact. The interior, however, received numerous alterations during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The two notable nineteenth century features still a part of Independence Hall are its steeple designed by William Strickland in 1828 to simulate the original (thus creating a very early example of historic preservation in this country) and the Centennial Bell (see below).

With the establishment of Independence National Historical Park in 1948, intensive investigation of the building and its history provided the documentation for its complete restoration and refurnishing to its historic period, 1774-1800.

## 2a. Centennial Bell

On July 4, 1876, a Seth Thomas clock and a 13,000 pound replica of the Liberty Bell were presented to the City of Philadelphia for the Independence Hall tower, as gifts from Henry Henry Seybert, a Philadelphia native. Each 1,000 pounds of the bell represents one of the original thirteen states. Cannon from the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Seminole War, the Mexican War, and both sides of the Civil War went into the making of the bell. The bell still hangs in the bell tower of Independence Hall.

The inscription on one side of the bell reads:

Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth  
Peace Goodwill toward Men. Luke, Chapter II,  
Verse 14.

Presented to the City of Philadelphia  
July 4, 1876  
For the Liberty of Independence Hall  
By a Citizen

Meneeley & Kimberly  
Founders, Troy, New York  
1876

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The reverse side of the bell has an eagle and scroll design with the date 1876 and the U.S. Coat of Arms. This side also carries the Liberty Bell's inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." (Leviticus, Chapter 25, Verse 10). Thirty-eight five-point stars circle the Bell's rim which is 22 feet 10 1/4 inches in circumference. The Bell's diameter is 7 feet 3/4 inches.

## 3. Congress Hall

Congress Hall, the two-story brick building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, was originally intended to be Philadelphia's County Courthouse for the State House complex. During the building's construction (1787-89), however, it was selected and modified as the new federal government's Congress Hall. From December 1790 to May 1800 the House of Representatives met on the first floor, while the Senate held its sessions in the south room of the second. The second floor also provided rooms for the Senate library and committee meetings.

In 1793 Congress Hall was extended 27 feet 7 inches to the south to seat an increase of representatives from 68 to 106. Now instead of two rooms on each side of the hall, there were four, with the Senate Chamber in the new addition which reinstated the semi-octagonal bay.

At the same time a one-story brick addition, about 18 feet by 29 feet, referred to as the "Portico," was built along the east side of the House Chamber to provide its members with a more convenient entrance and vestibule.

In 1795 a gallery was built along the north wall of the Senate Chamber so that the public could attend its sessions. A gallery for 300 had been built for the House Chamber in 1789 in anticipation of a continued high public attendance at the legislative sessions. In addition to the gallery, the Senate received a new floor in 1796.

After the capital moved to Washington, D.C., in 1800, Congress Hall finally began service as a county court-

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house. In 1812 its portico entrance was demolished, along with the State House arcade and wing buildings, in preparation for the construction of the new fireproof office buildings.

The interior of Congress Hall itself was completely altered during the century to accommodate county courts, as well as federal courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. When Philadelphia's new city and county building on Broad Street reached completion in 1895, Congress Hall no longer had a use.

Soon thereafter the Society of Colonial Dames, in alliance with several other patriotic groups, launched a campaign to restore the Senate Chamber. Under the direction of architect George C. Mason this restoration was carried out in 1895-1896. In 1912-1913 the House Chamber was restored by the City of Philadelphia under the careful supervision of a committee formed for the project by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, with Frank Miles Day its chairman. Finally, between 1959 and 1962 the National Park Service completed its own thorough evaluation and restoration of Congress Hall, including major structural rehabilitation, as well as mechanical and electrical work. Today Congress Hall is fully restored, refurnished, and open to the public.

Congress Hall is a two-and-a-half-story brick building with marble trim which makes a fine example of Federal-style public architecture. The building measures 50 feet along its Chestnut Street front and 98 feet in length. Its five-bay Flemish bond facade features a slightly projecting three-bay pedimented pavilion, a cantilevered wrought-iron balcony at the central window of the second floor, and a round-arch entrance with fanlight. The ground level windows are round-arched with marble key stones. Centered on the hipped roof is an open octagonal cupola. In the marble belt course above the front entrance is the inscription, "1787," the date construction began on Congress Hall.

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## 4. Old City Hall

Old City Hall, the two-and-a-half-story brick with marble trim building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, was constructed in 1790-91 as the last component of the State House complex which envisioned city, county, and state government buildings of similar architectural elements on the same block. From its completion early in 1791 until the national capital moved to Washington, D.C. in 1800, the City Hall building was diverted for the use of the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. District and Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court held its sessions in the large south room on the first floor.

City Hall's completed design in 1791 was an intended replica of Congress Hall's on the exterior, most noticeably the five-bay Flemish bond facade with a slightly projecting three-bay pedimented pavilion and fanlighted, round-arch entrance; a hipped roof surmounted by an open octagonal cupola; and Congress Hall's original measurements of 50 feet on Chestnut Street and 70 feet in length. David Evans was master carpenter and superintendent of the building's construction.

Except for the new roof and cupola put on in 1823 after a fire severely damaged the roof, City Hall's exterior has remained fundamentally the same. Its interior, however, has received numerous alterations over the years to accommodate the different municipal and private organizations that have made use of the building. In 1916 the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments of The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects began a thorough architectural investigation of City Hall which resulted in the restoration drawings the City Architect used in 1921 to carry out the building's restoration. In the 1960s the National Park Service found this 1921 restoration so accurate that few architectural changes were made. The National Park Service did, however, furnish extensive structural rehabilitation, as well as mechanical and electrical work for the building. City Hall, which received its title as "Old" in 1895 when

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the existing City Hall building on Broad Street reached completion, is open to the public who come to see the restored interior floor plan and exhibits on the Supreme Court and Philadelphia history.

## 5. Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell is housed at the Liberty Bell Pavilion on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It is owned by the City of Philadelphia but maintained and interpreted by the Park according to a 1950 cooperative agreement between the municipal and federal governments.

In 1751 the Assembly of Pennsylvania ordered a 2,000-pound bell from White Chapel foundry in England for the new State House completed that year in Philadelphia. After its arrival in August 1752 the Bell cracked at the first testing. "Two ingenious workmen," John Pass and John Stow, recast the Bell, repeating the original, now famous, inscription, "Proclaim Liberty thro all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Pass and Stow recast the Bell a second time in 1753 when its tone proved unsatisfactory. From that year until the capital moved to Lancaster in 1799 the Bell rang to announce official occasions at the State House one of which was to call together people for the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776. During the Revolution the Bell was secreted away to Allentown and hidden there for almost a year, when it was returned to the State House in Philadelphia.

After the state capital moved, the Bell rang mostly at the deaths of national leaders--George Washington (1799) and Chief Justice John Marshall (1835) most notable among them--and at patriotic holidays. The famous crack in the Bell is said to have first appeared at the tolling for Marshall's death on July 8, 1835. In 1846 the crack was drilled and filed in an attempt to fix it before the Bell was tolled for George Washington's birthday. The repair did not work, however, and the Bell cracked again, resulting in two cracks, the original and a smaller one which extends from it. Since that tolling on February 22, 1846, the

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Bell has only been tapped on occasion to celebrate national holidays. Since 1972 it has been tapped each July 4 in accordance with a Congressional order calling for all bells to ring on that day.

The State House bell was first called Liberty Bell in an 1839 abolitionist pamphlet of that name produced by the Friends of Freedom, who took the Bell's Biblical inscription, "Proclaim Liberty" as their inspiration. By the Civil War years the State House Bell had become a well-known symbol of the anti-slavery movement. In the years prior to its removal to the Liberty Bell Pavilion at midnight December 31, 1975, the Liberty Bell was relocated and its display system changed many times within Independence Hall. After 1781, when the original rotted steeple was torn down, the Bell was hung in the brick bell tower until 1828, when it was returned to the William Strickland steeple completed that year. From 1852 to 1876 the Bell was exhibited in the Assembly Room as a national symbol. Over a twenty-year span the Bell traveled around the country, the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915 in San Francisco being its last tour stop. The Philadelphia City Council, owners of the Bell, returned it to Independence Hall for permanent exhibit there to protect it from further wear and damage, (such as the additional crack made in it during the 1893 trip to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago).

The Liberty Bell has received various forms of protective maintenance since the late nineteenth century. For its removal to the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915, a "spider" and the existing two bolts were placed in the bell's crack to stabilize it. In 1898 and 1929 the yoke was reinforced, the latter time with steel plates at the recommendation of the Franklin Institute. The yoke was strengthened again by the National Park Service in the 1960s in accordance with another Institute study of 1960-61.

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The Liberty Bell has the following measurements:

Circumference around lip	12 feet
Circumference around crown	7 feet 6 inches
Distance from lip to crown	3 feet
Height over crown	2 feet 3 inches
Thickness at lip	3 inches
Thickness at crown	1 1/4 inches
Clapper Length	3 feet 2 inches

The Bell weighs 2080 pounds; its yoke 200 pounds; its clapper 44 1/2 pounds. The reinforced yoke is of slippery elm.

6. Free Quaker Meeting House

The Free Quaker Meeting House (National Register September 23, 1971) is a two-story brick structure, 48'X 30', built in 1783 at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. During the 1960s the building was moved 33 feet west from its original site to allow for the widening of Fifth Street, and restored to its original appearance. The Meeting House is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and operated by volunteer docents of the Philadelphia Junior League. The National Park Service maintains the exterior by cooperative agreement.

7. The First Bank of the United States

The First Bank of the United States (National Historic Landmark April 29, 1987)--originally called the Bank of the United States--operated from 1797-1811 on Third Street, midway between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. Samuel Blodgett, Jr., merchant, author, publicist, promotor, architect, and "Superintendent of Buildings" for the new capital in Washington, D.C., designed the building in 1794. At its completion in 1797, the bank won wide acclaim as an architectural masterpiece. By today's standards the building remains a notable early example of classical monumental design.

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The bank is a three-story brick structure with a marble front and trim. It measures 90 feet 11 inches across the front by 81 feet 9 inches. Its seven-bay marble facade, with the large 48 by 11-foot Corinthian hexastyle portico, is the work of Claudius F. LeGrand and Sons, stone workers, woodcarvers, and guilders. The remarkably intact portico tympanum, restored in 1983, contains elaborate mahogany carvings of a fierce-eyed eagle grasping a shield of thirteen stripes and stars and standing on a globe festooned with an olive branch. The restored hipped roof is covered in copper--some of which, over the portico, is original-- and has a balustrade along its four sides.

When the first charter to the Bank of the United States lapsed in 1811, Stephen Girard purchased the building and opened his own bank, Girard Bank, in 1812. Although at Girard's death in 1832 the building was left in trust to the City of Philadelphia, the Girard Bank continued in operation there until 1929, covering a 114-year occupancy. In 1902 the Girard Bank hired James Windrim, architect, to remodel the interior. Windrim removed the original barrel vaulted ceiling and introduced a large skylight over a glass-paned dome to furnish more light for the first floor tellers. He altered the original hipped roof further with the introduction of a shaft tower on the west side of the building for an elevator. Between 1912 and 1916 Girard Bank also constructed a two-story addition on the west facade of the building.

When vacated in 1929, the bank building languished until the National Park Service purchased it in 1955 as part of Independence National Historical Park. Between 1974 and 1976 the park restored the building's eighteenth century exterior appearance and retained its 1902 interior remodeling, leaving an 86-by 67-foot banking room on the first floor and numerous smaller rooms -- used as park office and library space -- around its outer perimeter on the second and third floors. The central area is defined by a circular Corinthian columned rotunda on the first and second floors and an electrically lit glass dome at the third floor level. The cellar retains its 1795 stone walled and brick vaulted rooms, some still having their original sheet iron vault doors.

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The building was designated a National Historic Landmark on April 29, 1987, for its association with interpretation of the Constitution.

8. Second Bank of the United States

The Second Bank of the United States received National Historic Landmark status on April 29, 1987, for its association with the developing and interpretation of the Constitution, and for its architecture. The Second Bank of the United States, at 420 Chestnut Street, was designed by architect William Strickland and built between 1819 and 1824 at the cost of nearly half a million dollars. Modeled after the Parthenon in Athens this temple structure is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the United States. The huge building, measuring 86'X 140 feet with 16 X 10 feet porticoes at the north and south ends, contains 11,954 square feet of interior space. The main or north entrance is approached by a flight of marble stairs to a portico with eight large fluted Doric columns, four feet six inches in diameter, and a full Doric entablature. Coursed ashlar marble covers the three-storied walls and the gabled roof is copper.

Strickland's design elevated the main floor of the bank building nine feet above ground level and set the building off by a 14-foot-wide flagstone terrace three feet higher than street level. The central doorway at the main or Chestnut Street entrance opened to a vestibule with a paneled dome. On the right and left were large offices and directly ahead a central lobby or hallway leading to the banking room which occupied the center of the building. Beyond, on the south end of the building, was the stockholder's room, 23 feet by 50 feet, and on either end of it, committee rooms and marble stairways to the second story which was reserved for various offices.

The banking room, the heart of the Second Bank of the United States, retains much of its original architectural elements. The large 48'X 81' space is divided by two rows of six fluted marble columns in the Ionic Order, which support three vaulted (arched) ceilings, the central

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of which is semi-cylindrical, 28 feet in diameter and 81 feet in length. Palladian windows give light to the room from the east and west.

The Second Bank of the United States first established itself in Carpenters' Hall in 1817, after Congress determined that a federal bank might spare the country a repeat of the financial crisis the country experienced during the War of 1812. When the magnificent marble temple was completed for the Bank's use in 1824, Nicholas Biddle was serving as its president. Under his dynamic leadership the bank achieved its greatest influence and its Greek Revival design provided a model for numerous branch banks throughout the states. But jealousy of the Bank's power led to its downfall in 1836, when, under the ardent leadership of President Andrew Jackson, Congress allowed the Bank's charter to expire. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a charter to Nicholas Biddle for a state bank in its stead; when the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania failed in 1841, the Port of Philadelphia took over the building as the Custom House, in which use it continued until 1934, when a new Custom House reached completion on the next block. Subsequently a movement to preserve the Second Bank building resulted in its designation in June 1939 as a National Historic Site.

During the 1940s measured drawings and a partial restoration of the building were completed under the direction of the Historic American Buildings Survey and the National Park Service. Many of the window openings added to the building during the years after the bank closed were covered over and the original terracing at the front entranceway was reinstated. The interior restoration focused on the entrance lobby, as the main banking room and side offices fortunately survived in their original appearance. The building presently houses the Independence Park Portrait Collection.

## 9. The Bishop White House

The Bishop White House at 309 Walnut Street was entered in the National Register as part of Society Hill Historic District on June 23, 1971. The Rev. William White, (1748-1836), Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America,

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lived there with his family for nearly fifty years from its completion in 1787 until his death in 1836. The Bishop's heirs sold the house only months after he died, to a family friend, Charles Chauncey, who kept it as a private residence until 1857, after which the house began a long history of commercial use as office space. In 1955, in accordance with the enabling legislation for Independence NHP, the National Park Service purchased the property.

The Bishop White House typifies the large brick row houses of wealthy Philadelphians in the late eighteenth century. According to its 1795 insurance survey, the house had four parts: the front, 26' X 44', three stories high, with strikingly large window panes, 12 1/2" X 12 1/2"; a three-story piazza containing the staircase, 10' X 15'; a two-story kitchen, 25'9" X 16'; and a two-story necessary 10' X 9'. The house also had, as well, a spacious cellar and garret.

The house's commercial use over a century led to numerous structural changes. By 1880 the back building and part of the piazza had been removed and replaced with a larger back building. The main staircase to the second floor was also replaced, and the facade on the first level covered with an ashler of brownstone. Between 1910 and 1946 six city permits were issued to remodel both the exterior and interior for commercial use.

In 1962, after exhaustive research and architectural investigation, the park completed a restoration of the house to its appearance during the Bishop's residency. The first two floors have also been refurnished to interpret the family's life in a town house typical of Philadelphia's affluent society.

## 10. Carpenters' Hall

Carpenters' Hall (National Historic Landmark, April 15, 1970), the two-story cruciform-shaped brick building on Chestnut between Third and Fourth Streets, is a unit of Independence National Historic Park by cooperative agreement of May 10, 1950, between the

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Department of the Interior and the Hall's owner, the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia. The Company maintains and operates the Carpenters' Hall building, while the Park provides technical assistance to the Company to assure the structure's preservation. Carpenters' Hall was constructed in 1770-1774 according to a design by Robert Smith, a Company member. It is a fine example of Georgian architecture.

11. Mikveh Israel Cemetery

The Mikveh Israel Cemetery (National Historic Site, July 13, 1956; National Register, June 24, 1971), on Spruce Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets, is a unit of Independence National Historical Park by cooperative agreement of August 6, 1956, between the Mikveh Israel Congregation and the Department of Interior. This eighteenth century cemetery, the oldest in Philadelphia and burial site of American patriots such as Haym Solomon, co-financier with Robert Morris of the Revolution, is not open to the public. The cemetery is maintained by the Mikveh Israel Congregation.

12. Deshler-Morris House and Privy

The Deshler-Morris House (National Register documentation, January 13, 1972. As part of Germantown Avenue Historic District, National Historic Landmark, June 23, 1965), the two and a half-story stuccoed stone house with rear wing at 5442 Germantown Avenue, was restored and furnished by the National Park Service between 1974 and 1976 to reflect its appearance in 1793-1794, when President George Washington briefly occupied the house. The house was declared a historic site in 1948 and was added as a unit of Independence National Historical Park in 1950. By cooperative agreement of 1949 between the Department of Interior and the Germantown Historical Society, the house is operated by the Society's Women's Committee for the Deshler-Morris House. The National Park Service provides technical advice for the building's continued preservation, as well as ongoing maintenance of the property.

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The Deshler-Morris property includes a 10 foot 8 inches square privy built in 1834 by the Elliston Perot Morris family. This brick structure, along with the 19th century back wing additions to the house, have been retained by the National Park Service to interpret the continued use of this residential property until its 1948 inclusion in the National Park System.

13. Robert Morris Statue

The statue of Robert Morris stands about mid-block along the north side of Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. This nine-foot bronze statue on a limestone base was sculpted in 1925 by Paul Wayland Bartlett as a commission from the Pennsylvania Bankers Association, the Fairmount Park Commission, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. After Limerick Brothers of Baltimore cast the statue of Robert Morris in 1926, it was placed on the Chestnut Street steps of the Second Bank of the United States where it remained until its removal to the current location in 1961.

The monument represents Robert Morris, dressed in great coat and Tricorn hat, struggling through the snow to raise money for Washington's troops at Valley Forge.

14. John Barry Monument

The John Barry Monument, a bronze statue on a medium gray granite base with a bronze plaque on its north side, is located in the center of Independence Square. The statue honors Commodore John Barry, USN, Irish-born patriot and one of the most celebrated naval heroes of the Revolution.

The statue was sculpted by Samuel Moore, a student of Thomas Eakins and a teacher at Philadelphia's Moore College of Art. After its casting in Philadelphia in 1907 the Society of Friends of St. Patrick presented the Barry Statue to the City of Philadelphia, which

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still owns it. The base of the statue is 12 feet square; the pedestal is 11 feet high; and the statue is 8 feet high. Barry wears the uniform of the Continental Navy and has one arm outstretched.

## 15. George Washington Monument

The George Washington Monument is a bronze statue mounted on a dressed white marble pedestal standing on the Chestnut Street sidewalk about 30 feet north of the front entrance to Independence Hall. This statue is a 1910 reproduction (Roman Bronze Works of New York) of the original marble statue of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, sculpted in 1869 by Joseph A. Baily, which was moved in 1910 to City Hall. The name, "Washington" was added to the base of the park's monument in 1925.

The base of the statue is 6 feet square; the pedestal is 3 feet square and 7 feet high; and the statue stands 8 feet high. Washington is depicted with his left hand on his sword and his right one on a book.

## 16. Lincoln Plaque

The Lincoln Plaque is a 33-by 36-inch bronze tablet set into the brick sidewalk about 30 feet north of Independence Hall. The plaque commemorates the fact that Abraham Lincoln on February 22, 1861, raised the thirty-four star flag at Independence Hall to mark the admission of Kansas as a State. The Grand Army of the Republic, Post 2, of the Department of Pennsylvania, placed the plaque in the sidewalk in 1903.

## B. Historic Sites

## 17. Executive Mansion (Site)

A marker now identifies the site of the three-story brick mansion house on the south side of Market Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets where Presidents George Washington and John Adams lived from 1790 to 1800,

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when Philadelphia was the nation's capital. The four-bay townhouse was torn down in 1832 and an office building of unknown date built on its site. When the State of Pennsylvania cleared the block of its many buildings for Independence Mall State Park during the 1950s, the later structure's foundations were destroyed, at which time, it is assumed, any evidence of the historic mansion was obliterated.

## Third Street Treasury Offices:

18. Secretary of the Treasury
19. United States Auditor
20. United States Treasurer
21. United States Register
22. United States Commissioner of Revenue

During the decade 1790-1800, when Philadelphia was the national capital, a row of treasury offices lined Third Street between Walnut and Chestnut Streets. Offices for the Commissioner of Revenue, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Register, and the Secretary of the Treasury were located in five brick buildings, two north of and three across Third Street from the First Bank building. These brick buildings subsequently were torn down, leaving only the First Bank of the United States as a reminder of Philadelphia's Treasury Row, and more modern buildings were erected in their place. As exploratory investigations by the National Park Service revealed, construction of these later buildings destroyed any existing archeological remains of the eighteenth century ones.

The Treasury office sites are now cleared and identified by wayside markers. For three sites--the office buildings for the Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of the Treasury--the outlines of the building foundations have been indicated by brick-bordered patches of ivy, generally following the building dimensions given in historical records.

## Walnut Street Historic Sites:

Markers identify three historic sites on Walnut Street between Third and Fifth Streets: the homes of Dr.

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Benjamin Rush and Judge Richard Peters on the northside near Third Street, and the Navy Office on the north side midway in the next block. Archeological surveys were not made at any of these sites due to the destruction of remains by later construction. The Navy Office Site is also identified by ivy-filled brick outlines suggesting the perimeter of the original building.

23. Dr. Benjamin Rush House

Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a leading physician and humanitarian in Philadelphia during the late eighteenth century, lived in a three-story brick row house, 20'X 40 with a one-story brick kitchen, 12 X 20, just to the east of Judge Peters house.

24. Judge Richard Peters House

Richard Peters served as Judge of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania from 1792-1828. His home near Third and Walnut was the neighboring three-story brick row house, 20'X 49', with a two-story brick kitchen and piazza, 12'X 40', to Dr. Rush's, and only two doors from Bishop William White's on the other side.

25. The Navy Office

The Navy Office opened in 1798, after Congress created a Department of the Navy in May of that year in response to an undeclared war with France.

During their two years in the three-story brick building, 22'X 40', Benjamin Stoddert first Secretary of the Navy, and his staff occupied the building. The office moved to Washington with the rest of the federal government in 1800.

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## C. Non-Historic Contributing Features

## 26. Graff House, 700 Market Street

In 1976 the National Park Service reconstructed the three-story brick house on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets where Thomas Jefferson in 1776, penned the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson, seeking relief from the summer heat by living on the outskirts of Philadelphia, rented from May 23 to September 3, 1776 the two second floor rooms of the Graff House as his bedroom and parlor, in the latter of which, by his own recollection, he "wrote habitually," including the Declaration. These two reconstructed rooms have been furnished to the period of his occupancy. Some furnishings represent items documented in Jefferson's own diary and account book entries during his three-month stay.

Young newly-wed Jacob Graff, a second-generation bricklayer in Philadelphia, purchased the lot at Seventh and Market Streets in 1775, and by May 1776 had completed his new house. It was a large well appointed brick structure with wood and stone trim typical of those constructed by the eighteenth century Philadelphia building trades. The house measured 16'6" wide by 51'1" deep and had an uncommon off-center entrance on its five-bay Seventh Street side. The Market and Seventh Street facades were in Flemish bond with glazed headers. Other facade refinements included a double moulded brick water-table, belt courses, gabled roof with pent return across the gable end, tooled stone window lintels, and a pedimented entrance door.

The first two floors of the house each had two rooms separated by a central stairhall. Jefferson's second floor parlor was the northern room, his bedroom the southern one.

The Graff House was much altered before its demolition in 1883. After nearly twenty-five years as a residence for Jacob Hiltzheimer, from 1777 to 1801, brothers Simon and Hyman Gratz purchased the structure for commercial use. Between 1802 and 1808 they raised the building to four

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stories, extended it south 40 feet, and removed the central stairhall and Seventh Street entrance, replacing the latter with an entrance on Market Street and on the south end of the Seventh Street extension. In this condition it was photographed in 1854-55, producing the only known photographs of the house in existence.

In 1882 the Pennsylvania National Bank purchased the "Declaration House," as some interested contemporaries labeled it, and tore it down the next year to build a new bank building. Philadelphian Thomas Donaldson, who had failed in his effort to activate a preservation effort for the building, salvaged what he thought valuable toward a reconstruction of the house as a museum site. The masonry and wood building materials were stored, but since Donaldson's efforts came to naught, the materials were never put to use and eventually were lost, except for a few items which survived in private ownership. Mortar evidence on the two stone lintels from the Graff house which were passed onto the National Park Service gave the key to determining window and brick size, as well as mortar color in the 1976 reconstruction. These lintels have also been incorporated in the second floor windows facing Market Street.

Although his preservation efforts failed, Donaldson published a book (1898) which provided evidence for the house reconstruction. Recollections from the Gratz brothers who altered the house at the turn of the century, as well as testimony from John McAllister, one of Philadelphia's most noted antiquarians who personally remembered the house in the late eighteenth century, were among the important items of evidence in his book. This information, along with structural comparisons with other typical corner brick houses of the period, the 1808-1849 insurance surveys of the property, and the 1845-55 photographs, provided enough information for the National Park Service to reconstruct the house in 1975 and restore on its interior the two rooms Jefferson rented for nearly 100 days during the summer of 1776 and the profile of the stairhall on the east wall of the second floor.

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The first, third, and garret floors, however, have been adapted for exhibit and staff use. A modern attached three-story interpretive wing along the west side of the Graff house which was built simultaneous to the reconstruction, provides interpretation and the only public access to the refurnished rooms on the second floor.

Prior to initiating a reconstruction, the National Park Service had to demolish a one-story hot dog stand--ironically called Tom's Thumb--which was built sometime after 1932, when the bank building of 1883 was torn down. Subsequent archeological investigations of the site provided no important evidence for the Graff House reconstruction.

## 27. City Tavern

In 1956 the National Park Service purchased the site of City Tavern near the southwest corner of Second and Walnut Streets, and in 1958 demolished the four-story Seaman's Institute building thereon to prepare for the reconstruction of the three-story brick tavern. Since its completion in 1975, City Tavern has been leased by the Park to a restaurant concessionaire who cooperates with the Service's plan to provide an eighteenth century tavern experience for visitors.

City Tavern was built in 1773, opened in 1774, and operated until its demolition in 1854. During this eighty-year span, it was given several other names: "New Tavern," "Smith's Tavern," and "Merchant's Coffee House," but City Tavern, its primarily 18th century name, best describes its original purpose as seen by the eminent Philadelphians who put forward the money for its construction. It was their plan to provide the City with a genteel tavern which reflected Philadelphia's status as the largest, most cosmopolitan urban center in British North America. City Tavern's substantial brick construction reflected the architectural balance of the current Georgian style. Its interior layout was fashioned after other notable taverns of the times, with two kitchens and storerooms in the cellar; large clubrooms for benevolent or social meetings, a bar, and a coffee room with current English

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and American newspapers on the first and second floors; and lodging rooms for travelers on the third and, probably, garret floors.

From 1774 to the close of the century City Tavern attracted the patronage of the nation's key leaders-- delegates to the Second Continental Congress during the Revolution; members of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Society of Cincinnati--Revolutionary officers after the War. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 met, dined, and discussed business in the tavern's rooms.

As the city moved west and newly introduced hotels began to take the business from taverns at the turn of the century, City Tavern served principally as a merchants' exchange until 1834, when the building suffered a fire and William Strickland's new exchange building on the next block reached completion. From that point the City Tavern deteriorated until its demolition in 1854.

The National Park Service's reconstruction, based on period sketches, deeds surveys, insurance policies, and contemporary written descriptions, included a two and a half-story side building (23'X 38'), with a two-story rear wing (18'X 28'), and a one-story privy (11'X 10 - 1/2'). The tavern itself measures 50 feet by 46 feet and its five-bay facade has a three-bay projecting pavilion under a pedimented gable. The pediment has a cornice with modillions and an ocular window. The water table of the tavern building stands about 5'3" above ground level and marks the raised first floor. The central eight-panel door has a fanlight and pediment supported by trusses and open pilasters.

The gabled main roof runs parallel with the street and is marked by pairs of free standing end chimneys. Across the middle three bays of the building's rear or west facade is a porch on brick piers with a turned ballister railing. At the second floor level the porch deck is also enclosed with a railing.

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## 28. New Hall

In 1958 the National Park Service razed what was left of the New Hall building on Carpenters' Court because it was too structurally unsound to incorporate in a restoration. The next year the Park Service completed a careful reconstruction of New Hall and subsequently fitted the two-story brick building with its current exhibits on the history of the United States Marine Corps.

New Hall was built in 1791 by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia as a sorely needed extra meeting and rental space. That year the Company was leasing Carpenters' Hall to the First Bank of the United States, so that New Hall, only a few yards north on the court, served as their regular place of meeting in the "long hall" on the second floor. The Company leased the first floor that year to General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War. Numerous social, cultural, religious, and educational organizations followed the War Department on the first floor. The Carpenters' Company reserved the second floor as their meeting hall until 1857.

New Hall measures 60 X 20 feet and has seven bays on its long facade along the Court, four of which on the first floor are doorways. Its court facade is in Flemish bond with red stretchers and black headers; its two-bay end walls are also in Flemish bond, but only in red brick; while its west wall is in common bond. The building has both an attic and cellar, three chimneys, and half of a hipped roof.

## 29. John F. Kennedy Plaque

The John F. Kennedy Plaque is a 36-by 33-inch bronze tablet set in the sidewalk ten feet east of the Washington Monument in front of Independence Hall. This plaque commemorates a visit to the Hall by President Kennedy in 1962 to deliver the Fourth of July address. The City of Philadelphia placed the plaque in 1964.

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## 30. Bicentennial Bell

The modern bell tower of the Visitor Center contains the Bicentennial Bell, Great Britain's gift to the United States in 1976 in recognition of her 200th anniversary of independence. "Let Freedom Ring" is inscribed on the copper and tin alloy bell which was cast in 1976 by Whitechapel Foundry, London, the same company that produced the Liberty Bell in 1751. The bell weighs 12,446 pounds, is 6 feet 10 1/2 inches in diameter, and 5 feet 6 inches in height. As the nation's ceremonial bell, it rings twice daily, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and on special occasions.

## 31. Welcome Park

Welcome Park is an interpretive exhibit honoring William Penn which the Friends of Independence donated to Independence National Historical Park in 1983. A rectangular plot 91' 4" by 150', the Park occupies the site of the Slate Roof House, Penn's home from 1699-1701, at the southeast corner of Sansom and Second Streets, between Walnut and Chestnut Streets. Its paving is laid out to simulate the plan of the city which William Penn commissioned Thomas Holme to prepare in 1683. The plan's gridwork of streets is represented by granite strips across the park; its four squares each with a planted tree; and where City Hall now fills the plan's Centre Square there stands a statue of William Penn, a replica of the huge Alexander Milne Calder statue surmounting City Hall. The walls of the park serve as exhibit panels on the life and contributions of William Penn.

## 32. The Signer

"The Signer" is a 9 1/2-foot high bronze statue on a 6-foot granite base which stands in the middle of the garden now occupying the site of Norris Row, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets. EvAngelos Frudakis, a Philadelphia sculptor, created the statue over a five-year period as a commission from the Independence Hall Association which donated "The Signer" to the National Park Service in January 1982.

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The sculpture, inspired by George Clymer, a Pennsylvania signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, transcends any one person to commemorate, in the words of the statue's sign, "the courage of those who altered their lives, and ours, by affixing their names to these documents."

## II. Philadelphia, Capital City, 1774-1800

This theme identifies the cultural features, within the park that contributed to making Philadelphia the choice as the nation's capital during the late eighteenth century. These features include intellectual and religious institutions, substantial brick residences, a tavern, and a garden.

## A. Historic Structures and Places

## 33. Philosophical Hall:

The American Philosophical Society Hall, or Philosophical Hall, (National Historical Landmark, January 12, 1965) is privately owned by the Society, and not open to the public. Located on Independence Square, just south of Old City Hall on Fifth Street, this two-story brick building has been home to the American Philosophical Society since its completion in 1789. The Society itself was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 and still is active as an internationally-famous learned society. In 1949, recognizing the building's historic significance, the Philosophical Society removed an 1887 third-story addition to the building and restored the exterior to its original appearance.

## 34. McIlvaine House, 315-317 Walnut Street

The McIlvaine house, the three-and-a-half-story brick row house on the north side of Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets, was built in 1791-93 by Dr. William McIlvaine. The house reached completion early in 1793, only months before Philadelphia's worst yellow fever epidemic of the eighteenth century. Dr. McIlvaine, a former patriot and husband to Mary Shippen, daughter of

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Pennsylvania Chief Justice Edward Shippen, chose to remain in the city to help the victims of the dread disease, and was living in his new townhouse when he fell victim himself. McIlvaine, however, survived the fever and moved a few months later to New Jersey, leaving his new house to a succession of prominent tenants--Jaspar Moylan, lawyer; Daniel William Cox, merchant; and others, who kept the house a residence until 1818. By the mid-nineteenth century the house had been converted for commercial use, which use it continued until the National Park Service purchased the property in the 1950s.

The McIlvaine house represents a typical Philadelphia rowhouse for the prosperous. The main house, 24'X 44', connects with a two-story rear kitchen wing, 16'X 22', through a middle stairhall, 10'X 10'. Between 1812 and 1882 the house received numerous alterations. In 1963 the National Park Service restored the building's exterior to its 1793 appearance and adapted its interior for office space.

The three-bay house has common bond with projecting belt courses at the second and third levels; a pedimented front entrance with fanlight; and a heavy box cornice with modillions.

## 35. Todd House, 343 Walnut Street

The Todd House (National Register Society Hill Historic District, June 23, 1971), a three-story brick rowhouse 16 1/2 feet by 35 1/2 feet with a kitchen wing 11 feet by 9 feet, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, was built in c.1775 as a speculative real estate venture. In 1961-1963 the National Park Service restored the house to its 1791-93 appearance, when it was the home of John Todd, Jr., his wife, Dorothy (Dolly) Payne Todd, and their son, John Payne Todd. Todd, a Quaker and Philadelphia lawyer, died in the 1793 yellow fever epidemic. The first two floors of the house have been refurnished to show the typical lifestyle of a middle class Philadelphia family during the decade when the city was the nation's capital under the Constitution.

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## The Locust Street Houses:

Five brick townhouses on Locust Street (in the eighteenth century, Prune Street), between Fourth and Fifth Streets, have been adaptively restored for National Park Service housing. The exterior restoration returns the houses to their turn-of-the-century appearance, c.1800.

## 36. 408 Locust

Constructed in 1763, this two-and-a-half-story brick townhouse is the oldest residence within the Park. Hugh James, a Philadelphia merchant, purchased one of William Shippen's lots on the south side of Prune Street in 1761, on the condition he would build a house on the property within three years. As completed the house measures 19'X 15' and is two stories with a garret. In 1770 James added two two-story rear wings 15'X 14' and 13'X 15'. The Flemish bond pattern on the facade is accented with very dark headers. The house contains features typical of the mid-18th century, such as the four-light transom over the entrance door and the 8X10-inch window panes. The house, restored on the exterior by the National Park Service in 1965, represents one of the less pretentious row house styles of the late eighteenth century.

## 37. 410 Locust

Adjoining 408 Locust to the west, 410 Locust was built in 1765 by John Bernard Rappon, a breeches maker. The 3 1/2-story brick house has little adornment, except for the fanlight over the simple arched front entrance.

The house measures 18 X 19 feet and has a three-story rear wing 13' 1/2 X 23' and a one-story rear wing, 13 X 16'. The three-bay facade is in Flemish bond and the sides have been stuccoed. The National Park Service restored its exterior and adapted the interior as a residence in 1960.

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38.,39 413-415 Locust

These two large 3 1/2-story brick townhouses on the north side of Locust Street were constructed between 1802 and 1804 by Peter L. Berry, a house carpenter, and contractor for Samuel Blair, owner, from 1804 to 1807. Tench Coxe, Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Revenue, and then Purveyor of Public Supplies for the United States, rented 413 Locust. In 1807 the house was sold to Joshua Edwards, a merchant and gentleman. Edwards lived at the house until 1811 when he sold it to another merchant. The house changed hands many more times before it passed into National Park Service ownership in the 1950s.

The Rev. Samuel Blair, husband of Susannah Shippen who inherited the land, held title to 415 Locust at its completion in 1804. His house, although quite similar to its companion, 413, has more elaborate embellishments, perhaps indicating his personal preferences. Blair, a Presbyterian minister, had served as a chaplain during the Revolution, and then as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

Both buildings are typical of the large Philadelphia row house for the wealthy. They both have facades in Flemish bond with marble belt courses; both also have well detailed arched doorways with fanlights and classical motifs in the trim.

The 1960 restoration of the buildings altered the interior into four apartments for park housing. Each building measures 47'X 36'. At 413 Locust there is a three-story wing 18'X 24' with a 14' connecting section between. At the cellar level the houses have a two-foot stone ashlar foundation, and on the roof each has a dormer window in front.

40. 421 Locust

The small 2 1/2-story brick house with a Flemish bond facade at 421 Locust was built in 1785-1786 by Alexander Rodgers, a laborer, who had purchased the lot from

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William Shippen the year before construction began. The simplicity and size of this two-bay three-room house with winding stairs connecting them contrasts with the nearby houses built for prominent Philadelphians at 413-415 Locust. The house measures only 18'X 25', with a one-story back wing 12 X 15'. In 1955 the National Park Service completed a restoration of its exterior.

## 41. 423 Locust

Between 1803 and 1807 the William Shippen family had the house at 423 Locust constructed as an income property. The 3 1/2-story brick row house adjoins 421 Locust and shares an overall simplicity of design with its neighbor. The house measures 15'X 25' at front and the rear two-story wing measures 15'X 14'. The two-bay facade is in Flemish bond with a belt course. The National Park Service restored its exterior in 1960.

## 42. Bond House, 129 Second Street

The three-story brick house on the northeast corner of Second and Sansom Streets, is within the Old City Historic District entered in the National Register May 5, 1972. Its builder, Dr. Thomas Bond, Sr., (1717-1784) was one of colonial Philadelphia's most prominent men, who achieved his reputation in the field of medical science. Thomas Bond, Sr., built his new brick Georgian-style house in 1769 as a home for his son, Thomas Bond, Jr., who paid him rent for its use. When completed the house measured 21 1/2'X 43' and stood three-and-one-half stories high abutting the Thomas Bond, Sr.'s, house constructed in 1757 on the lot to the north. An Ionic modillion cornice was the most elaborate feature of the building. In 1824 the heirs of the second owner, James Cox, added a four-foot extension and a new facade to the front of the house. In the 1830s-40s a three-story rear wing, 21 1/2 X 35', was added to the house, giving it its current appearance.

Since its addition to Independence National Historical Park in 1975, a study has been completed on its history and architecture, but no restoration has been accomplished. Currently the building is receiving

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stabilization and, after adaptive restoration, will be leased to a bed and breakfast proprietor.

## B. Historic Sites:

## 43. Fawcitt House.

The brick outline containing ivy marks the site of a two-story frame house built 1706-10 by Nathan Fawcitt, a bodice maker, on Chestnut Street adjoining Carpenters' Court to the west. In 1768 the Carpenters' Company purchased the house and used it as a rental property until its demolition in 1810. The building represents one of numerous frame constructions in the predominantly brick-built city of Philadelphia during the eighteenth century. The Fawcitt house also formed an integral part of the architectural framework of the entrance to Carpenters' Court through which the delegates to the First Continental Congress passed when in September 1775 they met in Carpenters' Hall. In the mid-1950s the National Park Service demolished the building at 322 Chestnut Street on the site of the Fawcitt House, and completed an archeological study of the building's foundations. Based on the known measurements of the 18th century frame structure, it was determined that none of the foundations found in the archeological dig represented remains of the Fawcitt House.

## 44. Friends School

Having operated a school in Philadelphia since 1689, the Society of Friends in 1745 built a new school house on the south end of a large lot on the southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets which had been willed to the Friends in 1732 by William Forrest. The new two-story brick school house stood more than 200 feet from Chestnut Street, and had its long, 60-foot sides perpendicular to Fourth Street, and its ends, 35 feet wide, parallel to it. Entries to the school were on the north and south sides. The four large rooms, two on each floor, benefited from the seven windows down and eight up along the north and south sides, and three down and up on the east and west sides of the school. When, in 1763, the Friends

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decided to add a new meeting house on the Fourth Street property, they left 25 feet between the two buildings to protect the good light and air circulation provided for the school house, called by the Friends, the Academy. The school building was torn down in 1867.

## 45. Friends Meeting House

The new meeting house, completed in 1764, had its axis along Fourth Street. It was a large two-story brick structure, 76'X 42', designed to seat the large monthly meetings and the quarterly "Youths' Meetings." As of 1772, after Philadelphia Monthly Meeting had been divided in three parts, the building served for the Southern District monthly meetings. The meeting house also served as a school for girls and a primary school until its demolition in 1859.

The National Park Service cleared the east side of Fourth Street of structures in the 1950s. Any remains of the Friends buildings had been destroyed during the construction of these later structures along Fourth Street.

## 46. The Anvil and Cross Keys Tavern,

The Anvil and Cross Keys Tavern, otherwise known as the Crosskeys and Anvil Tavern, or the Cross Keys, was in operation on July 8, 1776, when some of Pennsylvania's Committee of Safety celebrated with Col. John Nixon, owner of the tavern, after he gave the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in the State House yard, now Independence Square. The tavern had only a month earlier been acquired by Nixon, a prominent Philadelphia merchant who worked many years in the Revolutionary movement and in local politics. Nixon sold the tavern in November 1776, having owned it only five months.

The tavern not only spanned the Revolutionary years but was in operation well beyond the Federal Convention of 1787 which gave it a new name -- Sign of the Federal Convention. The tavern's construction probably dates to the 1690s when Charles Sober purchased the lot at Fourth

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and Chestnut "with the Houses there on." Nineteenth century chroniclers recalled it as a very old fashioned two-story brick double-hipped roof inn that lacked beauty and architectural unity. It was torn down early in the nineteenth century to make way for the Philadelphia Bank, demolished early in this century.

Today the National Park Service identifies the Anvil and Cross Keys site with a bed of ivy suggesting the size of the building, and with a wayside sign. No remains survived the construction of the bank building.

## 47. Norris Row

Norris Row is the site of five three-story brick row-houses constructed at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets early in the 1790s on the ground which had been part of the garden on Charles Norris' estate. Prominent tenants in the 1790s, when Philadelphia was the nation's capital, included the War Office and Gilbert Stuart, the noted painter. In the mid-nineteenth century these row houses were converted into elegant shops.

In the late-nineteenth century the houses were torn down to make way for the multi-story Drexel building which in turn was demolished by the National Park Service in 1955-56. An archeological survey on the site in 1960 provided no substantial evidence of the Norris Row structures. The site is now identified with a wayside sign.

## 48. Surgeons' Hall

In 1785 the University of Pennsylvania adapted a modest two-story frame building on the east side of Fifth Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets for its medical school, the first in America, founded twenty years earlier by Drs. William Shippen, Jr., and John Morgan. The building, though limited in space, contained a chemical laboratory and classroom on the first floor and an anatomical lecture room illuminated by an octagonal sky-light on the second floor. Surgeons Hall--sometimes called Anatomical Hall or the Laboratory--was torn down in 1840 and replaced by a

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house at 131 South Fifth Street. The site is marked by an ivy bed suggesting its ground size and by a wayside sign.

## C. Non-Historic Contributing Features

## 49. Pemberton House

In 1968 the National Park Service completed the reconstruction of the Pemberton House at the entrance to Carpenters' Court, on Chestnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. The building was opened that year as a museum commemorating the United States Army and Navy contributions to the making of a nation from 1775-1800.

The three-story brick townhouse was built in 1775 by Joseph Pemberton, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant. During the mid-1840s the house was torn down and replaced by a five-story office building which in turn was razed in 1875 to make room for the Guaranty Trust and Safe Deposit Company building designed by noted Philadelphia architect, Frank Furness. In the 1960s the Guaranty Trust was demolished and the Pemberton house reconstructed on the site. The intervening construction obliterated any remains of the Pemberton house.

The Pemberton house represents an exterior reconstruction only, as the interior is designed for exhibit use. The house front, 26'X 48', is connected to a three-story piazza, 11'X 19', followed by a two-story kitchen, 16'X 32'. Pemberton built the house to reflect his affluent lifestyle. The three-bay facade is in Flemish bond with red stretchers and black leaders. Belt courses cross the facade at the second and third levels. The pedimented frontispiece has an arched fanlight and pilaster-style trim. The main house roof is gable and the two rear wings are shed, with wood shingles. The reconstruction was based on period insurance surveys, drawings, deeds, and other descriptive material on the property.

## 50. Library Hall

In 1957-8 the American Philosophical Society, by permit from the National Park Service, constructed a building on

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the northeast corner of Library Street and Fifth Street, opposite their headquarters at Fifth and Chestnut, to house the society's expanding library and archives. The front section of the building reproduces the 1790 structure called Library Hall which the Library Company of Philadelphia--the oldest subscription library in the country, founded in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin--erected on approximately the same site to hold their growing collection. The original Library Hall was torn down around 1884, after the Library Company completed its relocation to new buildings closer to center city. The Drexel building, an early high-rise ten-story office building, replaced Library Hall at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut. In 1956 the National Park Service demolished the Drexel Building.

Library Hall has been accurately reproduced from an 1800 engraving of the building by William Birch, as well as from nineteenth century photographs. The two-story brick building has a Palladian design containing a five-bay facade with a central entrance and a pedimented bay of four pilasters. Surrounding its hipped roof is a balustrade surmounted with urns. Two rectangular windows on the second floor flank a central niche containing a statue of Benjamin Franklin draped in a toga (Library Hall reached completion in the year of Franklin's death.). The original Library Hall building was designed by Dr. William Thornton, who later won the competition for the nation's capital in Washington.

## 51., &amp; 52. Hibbard-Griffitts-Marshall Houses, 339-341 Walnut

In 1963 the National Park Service reconstructed two eighteenth century three-story brick townhouses at 339-341 Walnut Street to structurally stabilize the Todd House on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets and to partially restore the rowhouse city scape of the historic period. The original houses had been altered beyond recognition during the nineteenth century and were torn down in 1957 by the National Park Service.

In the mid-1770s all three corner rowhouses were built as investment properties by a merchant, carpenter, and

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bricklayer--Jonathan Dilworth, Hezekiah Hibbard and John Marshall--respectively. Hibbard and Dilworth jointly purchased the land in 1769 and divided it into equal lots, the two eastern of which went to Hibbard. In 1774 Hibbard sold the eastern lot to Marshall and by 1779 all three 16-foot-wide lots had three-story brick rowhouses which likely represented a joint construction effort displaying similar facades and roof lines along Walnut Street.

The middle townhouse, 341 Walnut, has been called the Hibbard-Griffitts house in honor of both its builder and its most prominent tenant, Dr. Samuel Powell Griffitts, who rented the house from 1789 to 1800 when Philadelphia was the national capital. During this decade Griffitts was a distinguished Philadelphia physician and philanthropist, a professor of materia medica at the University of Pennsylvania, founder of the Philadelphia Dispensary (1789), and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting Agriculture.

The adjoining house, 339 Walnut, had no prominent residents during the late eighteenth century. While Griffitts rented 341 Walnut, his neighbors at 339 were Quakers--as were Griffitts and the Todds on the corner -- making the occupants as compatible socially as the buildings were architecturally.

Existing insurance surveys--one in 1784 for 339 Walnut and an 1848 one for 341 Walnut--reveal that the two adjoining houses owned by Hibbard and Marshall had a distinctly similar structural design suggesting that they probably were built simultaneously. Their exterior dimensions, used in the reconstruction differ only slightly: 339 Walnut measured 16'X 31' on the main, three-story house; 10'X 8' on the three-story staircase or piazza; and 8'X 12' on the two-story kitchen wing. 341 Walnut measured 16'X 33' on the main, three-story house; 10'X 8' on the piazza, and 11'1/2 X 17' on the two-story rear wing. The Hibbard-Griffitts and Marshall houses were reconstructed with identical facades patterned after the Todd house based on the premise that they all were built together as real estate

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speculation. Their facades are in Flemish bond with black glazed headers, belt courses at the second and third floor levels, and side and rear walls in common bond. In addition the two houses have three bays on the first level, two bays on the second and third floors, and one pedimented dormer window in the gable roof. They share two chimneys, one on the front and one on the back roof of the main section, and a chimney on each shed-roofed rear wing. They each have pedimented front entrances on the street level, and the six facade windows of each house have paneled shutters.

The interiors of these houses serve as the principal office for Eastern National Park and Monument Association. No attempt has been made to restore the eighteenth century room arrangements.

## 53. Eighteenth Century Garden

The Eighteenth Century Garden fills two lots between Walnut Street and Harmony Court and Third and Fourth Streets, where a garden of larger size stood from 1750 to 1783. The garden, planned and maintained by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, illustrates a formal gardening style of the late eighteenth century. Its main features include graveled walks through geometrically-patterned flower beds, a small orchard, and a gazebo. The species planted all are typical of garden varieties grown in Philadelphia prior to 1800.

## 54., 55. Kidd Houses, 323-325 Walnut Street

The Kidd houses, 323-325 Walnut Street, are three-story brick row houses built between 1810 and 1812 by Robert Kidd, a Philadelphia copper merchant. Kidd lived in 325 Walnut from 1812 to 1819, and in 1826 he sold 325 Walnut to Dr. Philip S. Physick, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished nineteenth century physicians. Kidd leased 323 Walnut during its first three years, and then in 1815 sold it to Dr. William P. Chandler, another noted physician in the city. Neither Kidd house, however, has significance in relation to the themes of Independence National Historical Park.

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When the National Park Service acquired the Kidd houses as part of Independence National Historical Park in 1951, they had been extensively altered and, as of 1865, joined on their interior. The park restored the house exteriors to their 1810-11 appearance to provide a consistent architectural landscape for Walnut Street and Harmony Court to the rear. The two interiors were adapted as office space for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

The eastern Kidd House, 323 Walnut, measures 21' X 42' on the main building and has a three-bay early Federal facade with one dormer window. The adjoining house measures 18' 1/2 X 42' on the main building and has a two-bay Federal facade with a dormer window. The two houses have typical period piazzas which the National Park Service preserved in the 1960s. The exterior restoration is based on surviving fabric and early nineteenth century insurance surveys of the Kidd houses.

## 56. Fling House

Sometime after 1825 and before 1840 William B. Fling, cabinetmaker, constructed a 3 1/2-story brick townhouse at 319-321 Walnut Street which occupied all of the 20-by-45-foot lot. As of 1826 Fling was a resident of the neighboring McIlvaine house, where he remained until 1855, and was therefore close at hand during the construction of the new townhouse adjoining his home. The house received numerous nineteenth and twentieth century alterations which the National Park Service removed on its exterior in 1963 to restore the block of townhouses to their original late eighteenth-early nineteenth century appearance. The interior of the Fling house is jointly occupied by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture (founded 1785) and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (founded 1827), by cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.

The Fling house complements the earlier, historic period row houses on the block and thus contributes to the historic urban setting. It has a three-bay facade which

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is noticeably plainer than its eighteenth century neighbors and its corbelled brick cornice singles it out as a post-1815 construction.

## 57. 311-313 Walnut Street --Park Headquarters

In 1951 the National Park Service acquired the five-story concrete Yoh Building at 311-313 Walnut Street and in 1965 completed a structural alteration which lowered the building to three stories and restored the early nineteenth century facade of the preceding building on the site as well as a typical and rear wing configuration. This alteration contributed to the restoration of the period setting for the historic houses on its either side--the McIlvaine and Bishop White houses--on the north side of the block. The park headquarters building, therefore, does not intrude on the historic scene.

## 58. Cobblestone Streets and Brick Sidewalks

Independence Park restored the brick sidewalks, six streets, and alleys to the decade Philadelphia served as the national capital in the 1790s: Dock, Harmony, Orianna, Moravian, and Library Streets, and Carpenters' Court reflect the new style of paving described in a Pennsylvania Gazette in 1795. This description, along with other written and pictorial sources, enabled the restoration process:

In the improved part of the city they are paved with pebble stones in the middle, which generally comprehends three-fifths of the whole breadth; and on each side with brick for the foot-ways. Between the streets and foot-ways are gutters, paved with brick, for carrying off the water, and filth of the city; to the river and common sewers. The foot-ways are defended from the approach of carriages, by rows of posts placed on the outside of the gutters, at the distance of 10 or 12 feet from each other. But in those streets which have been lately new paved, the posts have been removed, the side ways raised, and in front, towards the street, is a range of hewn stone, on a common level with the foot-ways. The streets,

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though raised in the middle, lie much lower than formerly. From the top of the street to each side, is a gradual descent, so that the foot-ways are 8 or 10 inches elevated above the adjoining part of the street; which renders gutters no longer necessary.

III. Benjamin Franklin

This theme identifies the structures and sites associated with Benjamin Franklin's home in Franklin Court from 1765 to his death in 1790.

A. Historic Structures and Archeological Resources.

Market Street Houses

Five pre-1804 three-story brick rowhouses on the south side of Market Street midway between Third and Fourth Streets received extensive architectural and archeological research during the 1960s before the National Park Service restored their exterior appearance in 1974-76 to recreate the typical setting of the neighborhood where Benjamin Franklin kept a home from his arrival in Philadelphia in 1723 to his death in 1790. Three of these houses and an arched carriage way separating the first floors of two of them, were built by Franklin late in his life as rental properties, and as access to his home in Franklin Court.

59. 314 Market Street

When the National Park Service acquired 314 Market Street in the 1950s the building was a five-story brick commercial property of c. 1853 construction which bore no resemblance to the three-story brick row house built on the lot in 1797 by James Poultney, an ironmonger. Subsequent research and architectural investigation, however, revealed that the party walls of the original building still stood. In 1975 the National Park Service restored its 18th century exterior, and adapted the interior for a bookstore and office space.

The restored three-story brick structure is typical of the 18th century Philadelphia rowhouse, with two rooms per floor

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and a two-story stairhall and kitchen to the rear. The front house measures only 17'X 42', the piazza 9'X 14', and the back building 13' X 19'.

Benjamin Franklin never owned this property but he and his heirs until the mid-nineteenth century must have been acquainted with the printers, saddler, carpenter, and confectioner who lived and worked in the house at different times until its major alteration of c.1853 which enlarged the building.

## 60.,61. 316 and 318 Market Streets

Because 316 and 318 Market Street were constructed simultaneously in 1786-87 as tenant houses for Benjamin Franklin and were designed on identical but reversed plans, they are being treated as one in this description.

In 1785, with the news that the market stalls on High or Market Street were being extended to the block where he owned property, Franklin decide to invest in new houses to accommodate the anticipated business. Consequently he tore down his three small houses--one frame and two brick--on the Market Street lots in front of his own house, and made plans for 316-318 Market, as well as for a ten-foot wide entranceway to his mansion between the structures.

Franklin closely supervised the 1786-87 construction to make sure his houses were properly completed. The two houses interlocked over the arched 44-foot-long entrance driveway; 316 Market had rooms over the north moiety, while 318 had them over the south moiety. The basements had alternating storage areas which projected under the driveway. These vaults are still in place and currently on exhibit at 318 Market.

Each house measures 18' 9" across the first floor and, above the level of the ten-foot-wide driveway, the upper two floors and garret measure 24 feet across. Both houses extend north-south 45 feet. The exterior restoration returned the stone foundations, Flemish bond facades,

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balconies at the second floor front, and corniced wood shingled roofs, replete with battlements (to curb the spread of fire); described in early insurance surveys.

Both houses were enlarged by new owners in the 1850s making five-level stores. As a result they were gutted to the party walls and given new interiors, new facades, and extended to the rear approximately 150 ft. These alterations were removed in the 1974-75 National Park Service exterior restorations. The houses always retained the arched driveway between them.

The interior of 316 Market now houses the B. Free Franklin Post Office, in commemoration of Franklin's contributions to the postal service, as well as a postal museum and park offices. The interior of 318 Market contains a structural exhibit which explains the architectural evidence of the original interior as designed by Franklin, found during the investigation of the building's fabric during the 1970s.

62. 320 Market Street

Adjoining Franklin's new tenant houses at 316-318 Market was a gabled two-story house with a garret, 17'X 37', with two rooms per floor and a one-story kitchen, 8'X 16', to the rear, which had been built in 1720 by Henry Frogley, a joiner. Before Franklin began the demolition of his original building adjoining 320 to make room for 318 Market, he brought suit to settle the property line. In 1786, after he won a judgment that 14 1/2" of 320 Market encroached on his lot, he ordered that the party wall be torn down and rebuilt about half a foot to the west. Subsequently 320 Market measured only 16 1/2' across.

In 1804 Seth Craig, a saddler and long-time tenant of the house, purchased the property and rebuilt the structure as a three-story row-house. The new structure measured 16 1/2 X 45 feet, followed by a three-story piazza, 14 by 8 feet, and a low four-story back building 11 by 40 feet. By 1845 the building had been enlarged again to a four-

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story front structure with one room per floor, a two-story middle section, and one-story rear addition, totaling 114 feet in depth. By 1851 the building stood four stories in entirety and thus remained until the National Park Service purchased the property in 1955. In 1974-76, after extensive architectural and historical research, the National Park Service restored the building to its 1804 three-story exterior appearance, reserving its interior for adaptive use.

## 63. 322 Market

This 3 1/2-story brick rowhouse was one of the three tenant houses on Market Street Benjamin Franklin built in 1787-88 to profit from the extension of the market stalls in front of his property. The lot had served for twenty years as a driveway to Franklin's mansion set back in the court behind the Market Street houses. To stretch the commercial use of his land, however, Franklin designed a new access--an arched driveway between his new tenant houses at 316-318 Market--and proceeded to build on his empty lot. The new gabled three-story with garret rowhouse, 17'X 45', at 322 Market closely resembled Franklin's other two new houses at 316 and 318 Market when completed in 1788.

The house was the home and office for Benjamin Franklin Bache, Franklin's grandson, who kept his office for the anti-Federalist paper, Aurora, there until his death in 1798. William Duane, his assistant, maintained the Aurora office at 322 Market until 1800, the year he married Bache's widow, and moved to a new location. The house was used as commercial property thereafter. By 1868 the structure had been extended southward 45 feet and raised to five stories, and its interior gutted to make one room per floor. An archeological-architectural study of the building by the National Park Service a century later uncovered the original party walls of the 1788 rowhouse, and sufficient evidence to restore the building on its exterior. The interior has a re-creation of Bache's Aurora office on the first floor and park offices on the upper floors.